

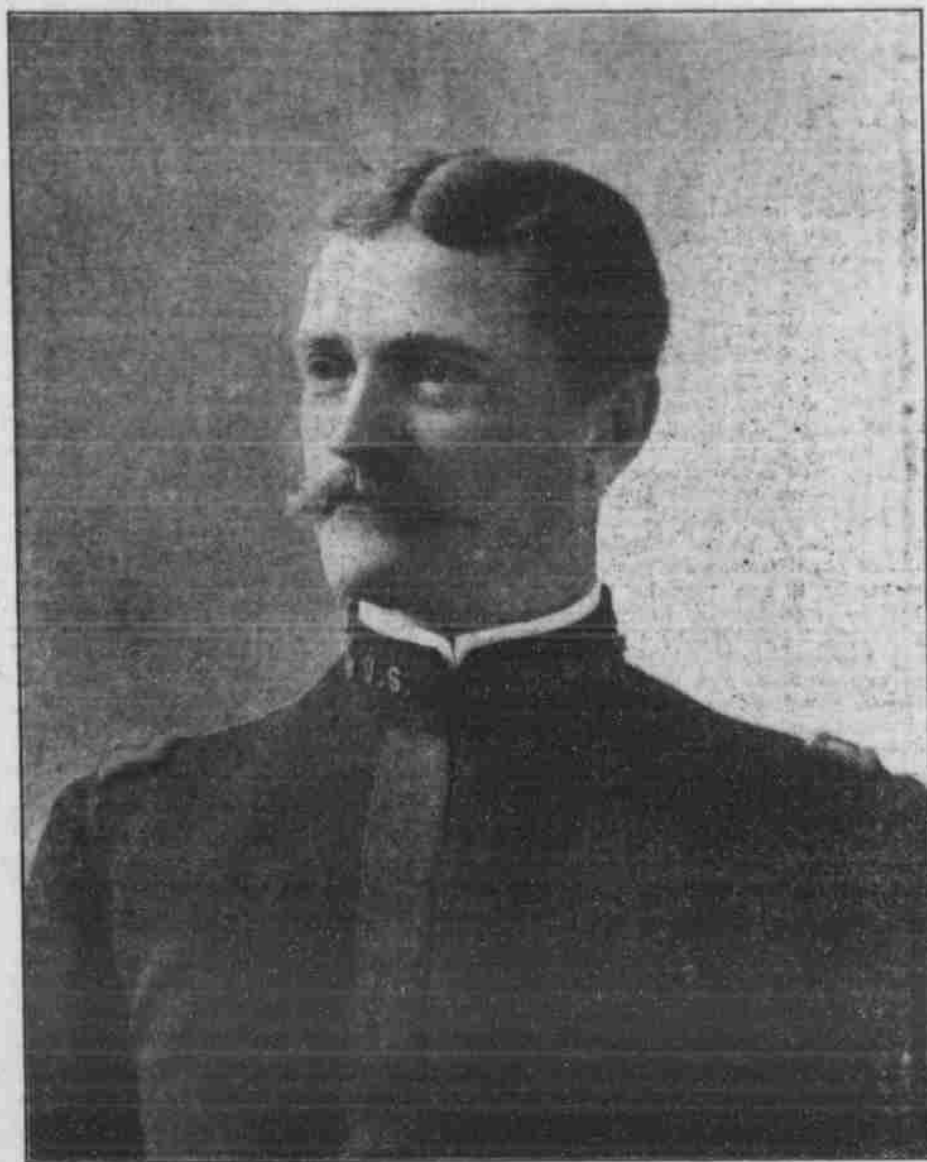
How Captain Pershing Won Distinction

JOHAN J. PERSHING, captain of a troop in the Fifteenth cavalry, has gained more than an ordinary soldier's fame by his operations in the island of Mindanao. He has been in command of a department of that island for several months and has done much to bring about a better understanding between the Moros and the United States during his term as commander. Captain Pershing has led his men in several sharp battles against the bolo men, but has done more by diplomacy and real statesmanship than by force of arms. By his own methods he secured the submission of a most powerful religious leader who was apparently implacably hostile, and this without firing a shot. By a bold dash he captured a fort the Moros had looked upon as being impregnable, and this with the loss of but three men. He has constructed roads through all but impenetrable jungles, and has brought the remotest interior of the island into close communication with the coast. In every regard his campaign was a success, and its effects are referred to almost every day in the news reports from the Philippines. Captain Pershing has been named as a member of the general staff of the army, and will soon return to the Philippines and take up his duties in Washington. As one of his rewards for his services in Mindanao, and as showing the power he has gained over the natives by his methods, the following account of how he was made a datto with the full Mohammedan ceremony, is interesting. It is taken from the Manila Times of February 18, 1903:

"Captain Pershing, commander of the American forces at Lake Lanao, has been consecrated a datto by the law and rites of the koran. This remarkable ceremony took place at Bayan after the diplomacy of Captain Pershing had won the submission of that place. Pershing's consecration as a datto gives him a distinction never before enjoyed by an American and should add to his already great power among the Moro people.

"Many dattos from other tribes were in attendance at the consecration and assisted in the ceremony. The compact of friendship was made over the koran, Pershing being first consecrated as a Moro datto. The other dattos wore the full regalia of their office as chieftains of tribes and the strange ceremony was conducted with all the splendid rites of the Mohammedans, made even more picturesque in the midst of the semi-civilized tribes of Bayan.

"A dispatch received by the Times from its correspondent at Lake Lanao gives many more details of Pershing's visit to Bayan. It seems that Pershing was planning to force his way into the Bayan fort, which is located on an almost inaccessible slope near the lake. For diplomatic reasons he permitted news of his plan to get abroad and Pandita Sijduimen, high priest of Bayan, came to Camp Vicars with an offer of peace if the expedition would be abandoned. He told Pershing that the Americans could have the friendship and support of the people of Bayan, but that they must not come to the town. Pershing refused such terms and finally was invited



CAPTAIN JOHN J. PERSHING, FIFTEENTH CAVALRY, U. S. A., WHO HAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN THE PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

to come to Bayan. His expedition met the Bayan chiefs at the boundary of the Bayan country on the crest of a steep hill, and was escorted in to the rancheria, where all of the people were assembled. The Times correspondent describes the country as wonderfully interesting and says the fort is by far the strongest in the Lanao country. The fort is skillfully concealed and would have proven hard to take. It was the first time the Americans had ever entered a Moro fortress without a fight.

"The American flag was hoisted over the fort and saluted in an impressive manner. Pershing had no saluting ammunition, but loaded his cannon with live shrapnel and, warning the Moros to keep out of range of the pieces, fired a salute that was genuine. The correspondent says that the salute of shrapnel had a wonderful effect on the Moros. When the flag went to the staff

on the fort the infantry and cavalry presented arms."

The difficult nature of Captain Pershing's duties in the island of Mindanao and the importance of his achievements there are not appreciated at their full value in the United States because of the failure to exactly understand the situation. Some little light is thrown on the delicate and arduous task set for him and which he has happily accomplished by a letter from Major General George W. Davis to the adjutant general of the army. Writing from Manila under date of February 19 of the current year, General Davis says:

"The situation in one respect has been anomalous—the assignment of a captain to so large and important a command as that of Vicars—but it was, in my opinion, absolutely indispensable that the men to command on the spot should possess certain qualities not easy to find combined in one

man; capacity for command, physical and mental vigor, infinite patience in dealing with these fanatical semi-savages, wise discretion, a serious desire to accomplish the work set for him and knowledge of the Moro character.

"It was easy to find field officers possessing some of the characteristics and qualifications above mentioned, but there was no available officer of rank known to me in the Seventh separate brigade whose endowments embraced all the requisites.

"Captain Pershing was the senior in his grade in the Fifteenth cavalry. He had made two visits to the lake from his station at Iligan and had shown great tact and good judgment in dealing with the Malanaos. I ordered him to report to me at Vicars and when General Baldwin left and as senior captain present he succeeded to command and has been continued in it since by General Sumner."

General Davis, in his letter, relates the receipt of the news of the old Pandita at Bayan, and says he considers his submission, which was brought about by Captain Pershing's policy, as very important. He also tells of the value of the road constructed under orders of Captain Pershing, and goes on:

"I feel much gratified at the fruits borne by this policy, and now that this influential priest, a religious leader for Malanao, has made and received a visit and professed friendship, our task is simplified, and 'continuation of the policy should present only easy obstacles to be surmounted.'"

Captain John J. Pershing after graduation at West Point in 1886 served as second lieutenant in the Sixth cavalry and first lieutenant in the Tenth cavalry, taking part in the campaign against the Apaches and Navajos in Arizona and New Mexico from 1886 to 1889 with General Chaffee and under Miles in the campaign against the Sioux in 1890.

After the captain had entered the military academy his parents removed from Missouri, his native state, to Lincoln, Neb., and when it was possible for him to secure the detail as professor of military science at the State University of Nebraska, which was tendered to him in September, 1891, he accepted and for four years held the position. When he came to the university the department of military science was not considered one of the most popular in the institution, but he began to interest the students in the matter and soon had them devoting much time and interest to the study, which became one of the most prominent at the university. While he was holding this position he studied law and before his term of service ended at Lincoln in 1895 he had been admitted to the bar of Nebraska, being one of a very few officers in the regular army to have that distinction.

The captain was popular with the members of the faculty and with the students, and when his successor, the late Colonel Stotsenburg, came to the university he found that the department of military science was one of the principal features of the school. While at Lincoln Captain Pershing was a frequent visitor to Omaha and formed an acquaintance which has continued to the present time.

Agriculture at St. Louis World's Fair || Written for The Illustrated Bee by Frederic W. Taylor, Chief of Bureau

WHEN it was decided to hold an exposition at St. Louis to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the acquisition of the territories included in the Louisiana purchase it was immediately agreed that the event called for the largest and best agricultural exhibit ever made. That wonderfully fertile tract of land known originally as the Louisiana purchase has now been cut up into thirteen states, equalling in number and area the original United States.

While the exposition must be at least on a par in every department with any ever held, those departments within which fall the exhibition of the present resources and forms of wealth of the second thirteen states must be emphasized in a marked degree.

The first requisite for such an exhibit of agriculture as this especially propitious occasion demands, is space. This has been

provided in the most liberal quantity. Comparisons can never be other than odious, and yet by no other method can we reach an intelligent idea of the advance that has been made since was held the last somewhat similar exposition.

Briefly, the first floor area provided at St. Louis will be greater than that available in the agriculture building in Chicago as eighty to fifty-five. It will be 10 per cent greater than the agriculture and dairy building at Chicago combined.

The manner of showing the products of the soil has changed very greatly since the earlier exposition. In fact, crops were very little considered in making up the classification of the first expositions.

At the first world's fair, held in London, 1851, there were forty classes, of which four were intended to cover what are today known as the departments of agriculture and horticulture.

In the St. Louis classification these de-

partments cover thirty-three groups out of 144. These groups are again subdivided into 144 classes. The two departments, agriculture and horticulture, are thus given about twice the proportionate amount of importance they occupied in 1851, judged by the headings given them in the classification. This briefly, but probably fairly, illustrates the growth of the different parts of an exposition.

There is a good deal of similarity between the growth of agriculture as a science, when compared with other industries, and the growth of the United States as a world power, since the purchase of the large farm now known as the Louisiana Purchase territory.

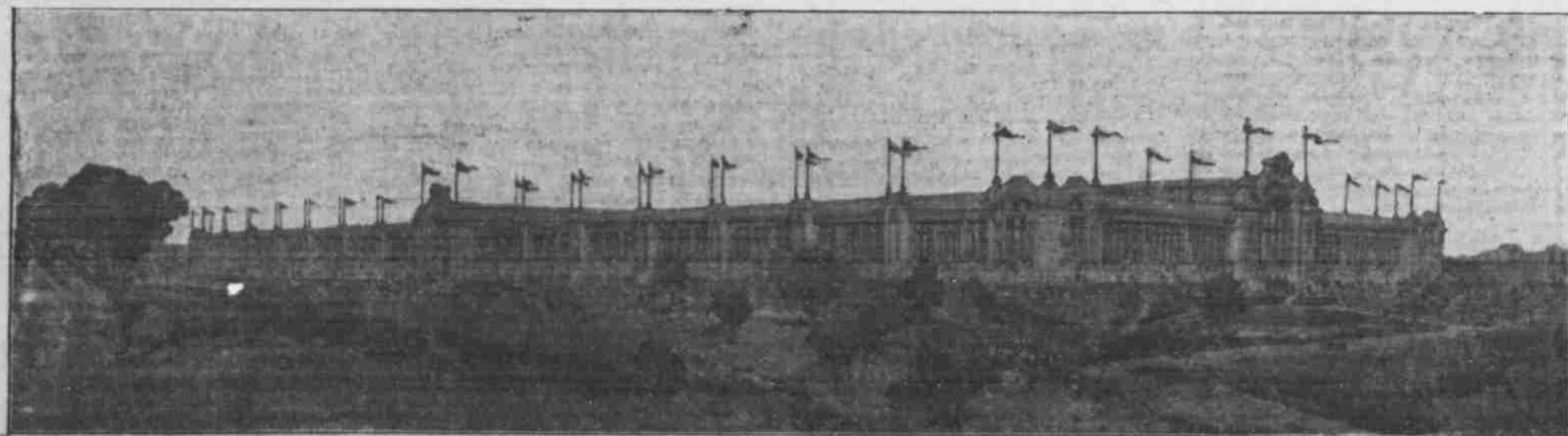
That the "second thirteen" states have become a power in the world, agriculturally speaking, will go without saying, but that the value of the cereals, live stock and grasses they produce is more than comes from almost any of the great countries of

the world may not be so fully realized. To show this will be only one of the hundred equally important things which it will be attempted to portray fully and graphically.

That these things should be strikingly illustrated may be admitted, but whether a scientific arrangement should be, strictly adhered to at the same time is sometimes doubted. I do not share that doubt, but believe fully that the best result in the spread of education will follow the most careful and accurate classification which should be most conscientiously followed.

One phase of the work undertaken by the department of agriculture is, so far as known, new and unique. This will consist of a number of composite or museum exhibits of each of several agricultural subjects, which may include the following: Corn, cotton, tobacco, sugar beets and perhaps one or two other crops. The treat-

(Continued on Fifteenth Page.)



SKETCH OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS.